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Publishers' Weekly
THE AMERICAN
BOOK TRADE JOURNAL

With which is incorporated the American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular

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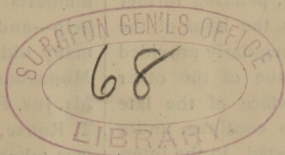
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NEW YORK, April 5, 1884.

WHOLE No. 636.



Frederick Leypoldt

Born

NOVEMBER 17, 1835

Died

MARCH 31, 1884

THE undersigned resumes control of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, on the termination, by the death of Frederick Leypoldt, of the lease announced in the issue of June 30, 1880, which lease resulted from the agreement entered into between Frederick Leypoldt and the undersigned as announced in the issue of Jan. 25, 1879; and he gives notice that, pending further notice of future arrangements, the issue of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY will be regularly provided for by him. The regular issue of the other periodicals issued from the office of the late Frederick Leypoldt will also continue, under arrangements yet to be completed, in the interest of his estate and of his family. Mrs. Leypoldt, who for some time past has co-operated with Mr. Leypoldt in relation to the business, has been duly appointed *administratrix* of the estate, and the undersigned co-operates with her in providing for the interest of those concerned.

R. R. BOWKER.

It has been deemed fitting to exclude from this issue of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, the first since the death of its founder and editor, all material other than that pertinent to a Memorial Number. The portrait has been engraved since his death by Messrs. H. B. Hall & Sons, who were old friends of Mr. Leypoldt, and the memorial sketch has been prepared with the help—and some portions are from the pens—of many old associates, among them Miss M. M. Monachesi, Dr. T. E. Osmun, Mr. Henry Holt, Mr. Jos. F. Vogelius, Mr. A. Growoll, Mr. G. D. T. Rouse, and Mr. W. A. Stewart. The portrait was taken about eight years ago. It has been thought seemly to include in the issue a brief memorial also of Mr. Trübner, who died almost simultaneously with his fellow-worker, with whom his relations were close and continuous and to whom he had given early and helpful encouragement. The number has been necessarily delayed because of the portrait and the sketch.



Deypold

The Publishers' Weekly.

FOUNDED BY F. LEYPOLDT.

APRIL 5, 1884.

FREDERICK LEYPOLDT was born in the city of Stuttgart, Württemberg, one of the centres of the German book-trade, on the 17th of November, 1835. It would seem that there was French or Southern blood in his ancestry, for in after-life he showed, in addition to great industry and other of the best German qualities, something of the French temperament and courtliness of manner. He was indeed of a warm, poetic nature, and early developed literary and dramatic tastes. When yet a boy, it is told of him, he wrote a play, packed his trunk and visited several cities of Germany, offering his play to theatrical managers. Discouraged by his lack of success in this direction, he made his first venture in book-selling, buying a few books which he sold by the wayside to people going past to a fair. His parents did not look kindly upon such a future for the lad as these performances indicated, and so strong was his bent that at last he made up his mind, with a pluck he never ceased to show, to come to America, then a land of promise to all aspiring souls, and not least to the men with the passion of "Young Germany" unsatisfied in their veins. This he did in 1854. He brought one or two letters of introduction, but his own appearance and evident character as a lad served him quite as well. Determined to find his own place, he ventured into the foreign book-store of Mr. F. W. Christern, then at 763 Broadway, and asked if he did not want help. Mr. Christern promptly engaged the lad, and a close and tender and beautiful friendship, which terminated only with death, was the result.

Mr. Leypoldt, like most young Germans of that day, hoped to go home again and do his work in the Fatherland, after he had earned in America his fair start. But he proved to be too good an American to desert America. He went back once, in 1857, and then came to this country to stay, and for this country as well as for his own he had always the feeling of a man who wants to see things right, and who was willing to do his part to right anything that was wrong.

In 1859 Mr. Leypoldt, desiring to make his way in the world, decided, under the advice of Mr. Christern, to commence business for himself in Philadelphia, where Mr. Christern himself had started business in America. He started accordingly in the fall of that year.

His cosey store, on the corner of Chestnut and Juniper Sts., with its well-selected stock of books in all languages, soon became noted. The

building, No. 1323, still stands, and is the only one of the block not absorbed by the business of John Wanamaker. In connection with his store, he shortly afterward opened a reading-room, where the leading foreign periodicals and magazines were kept on file. He soon counted among his customers the names of Bayard Taylor, Geo. H. Boker, Chas. G. Leland, Prof. Chas. C. Short, Prof. Hiram Corson, Fanny Fuller, Edwin Forrest, Lucile Western, Rev. Dr. Furness, Dr. C. P. Krauth, John Grigg, H. C. Lea, and a host of others. His place was also the *rendezvous* of the musical and dramatic profession, who frequently sought Mr. Leypoldt's advice as to their rendering of certain parts, Mr. Leypoldt being a great lover of music and the drama. At this time, also, his intimate friends were permitted to see the evidences of the vein of poetry in his nature. He made a spirited translation of Boker's "Black Regiment" into German, and wrote not a little original verse in his native tongue.

His prospects of success during his earlier years in Philadelphia were of the brightest. His business expanded rapidly and he made many warm friends and good customers. But just as everything was in working order, the Civil War broke out, duties on books and periodicals advanced from 7% to 25%, and the gold in which foreign books had to be paid for rose rapidly in nominal value from 103% to 285%. This put a stop to the importation of foreign books and periodicals. Libraries and large book-buyers held back their orders, waiting for better times. Mr. Leypoldt, to meet the emergency, at once added an English department to his business. All the favorite English and American authors were kept in stock as well as the new books of the day. He became at this time (1862) the special agent for America of the Tauchnitz collection of British authors, and later on determined upon publishing. His first undertaking was Andersen's "Ice Maiden, and Other Tales," translated by Miss Fanny Fuller, which passed through two editions within a short time. This was published in 1863. His next ventures were Leland's translation of Heine's "Book of Songs," and Brooks's translation of Kortum's "Jobiad," which had at that time but a moderate sale. He also first introduced Doré to the American public, publishing in portfolio a Dante Album. Then came Lady Wallace's translation of "Mendelssohn's Letters," which proved a great success. The "Life of Chopin" and Polko's "Musical Sketches" followed soon after, and were well received. All his publications were gotten up in dainty fashion that attracted universal attention, not only in this country but abroad. The now familiar device of the owl and open book appeared on his title-page. Mr. Nicholas Trübner, now

his companion in death, wrote from London complimenting and encouraging him in his undertakings, not only by words, but by liberal orders. This letter had a great influence upon him; in fact it encouraged him to keep on in the same line he had originally marked out. Another incident may be mentioned; when the late Mr. Jas. T. Fields, of the then celebrated firm of Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, was on a visit in Philadelphia, Mr. Fields entered the store and inquired for Mr. Leypoldt. Upon Mr. Leypoldt introducing himself, Mr. Fields remarked, "I specially hunted you up to make your acquaintance, for I was curious to see the man who ventured to publish books that older and richer houses would be afraid of. I must say, however, that I am disappointed; I expected to see a man at least six or seven feet high."

Mr. Leypoldt next turned his attention to the publishing of books for the study of modern languages. Foreign editions could no longer be imported on account of their high cost. Mr. Leypoldt, in conjunction with F. W. Christern, of New York, and S. R. Urbino, of Boston, conceived the plan of reprinting such books as were best adapted to American students, and all three houses worked in perfect harmony, which resulted in giving to the American public reprints of the best text-books with notes and commentaries by eminent American scholars, in neat and substantial bindings, at a lower cost than the original editions, which, as a rule, are either published in paper covers or inferior board bindings. His next move was to establish a select French and English circulating library, which was highly appreciated by the Philadelphia public.

In 1864 he established a branch house at 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y., and shortly afterward determined to relinquish the retail foreign branch of his Philadelphia business, in order to devote his entire attention to the publishing business and the agencies of Firmin Didot of Paris, Tauchnitz of Leipzig, and Trübner of London. At this time he had 6000 volumes in his circulating library, and his selection of French literature was so good that when he gave up this portion of his Philadelphia business also, it was bought *en bloc* by the Mercantile Library of that city.

About Nov. 1, 1865, a very usual circumstance occurred, with very unusual results. A young man appeared with a translation which he wanted to have published. The young man was Henry Holt. After the firm of Leypoldt & Holt came into being, there appeared in May, 1867, a translation of About's "Man with the Broken Ear," with the following dedication:

DEAR LEYPOLDT:

You have not forgotten that nearly two years ago, before our business connection was thought

of, the risk of publishing this identical translation was "respectfully declined" by you with that same courtesy whose exercise in frequent similar cases each one of us now tries so hard to shove on the other's shoulders. I hope that your surprise on reading this note of dedication will not interfere with your forgiving the pertinacity with which, through it, I still strive to make the book yours.

H. H.

451 BROOME STREET, May 16, 1867.

While Mr. Leypoldt was at 646 Broadway which was at the corner of Bleecker St., Mr. Holt, in 1865, became associated with him, and in January of 1866, the firm of Leypoldt & Holt was formed. In the early fall they removed to more spacious quarters at 451 Broome St. at the corner of Mercer St. The first book that bore the imprint of Leypoldt & Holt was Leland's translation of Eichendorff's "Memoirs of a Good-for-Nothing." Both partners determined to do their utmost to furnish American readers with readable translations of the masterpieces of the standard authors of Continental Europe. At the same time they did not neglect their educational books.

Mr. Leypoldt, using the anagram of L. Pylo-det on many of his title-pages, compiled "Beginning French," "Beginner's French Reader," "Second French Reader," "La Littérature Française Contemporaine," and "La Littérature Française Classique," "La Mère L'Oie," "Gouttes de Rosée," and Whitcomb and Otto's "German Conversations," besides making the elaborate vocabularies for Otto's French and German grammars.

In 1867 occurred Mr. Leypoldt's marriage, on the 24th of September, to Miss Augusta H. Garrigue, daughter of Rudolph Garrigue, Esq., then of Morrisania. Of five children, three—Rudolph G., Marion A., and Frederick—survive him.

In 1868, Mr. Leypoldt, who had taken personal charge of compiling "Leypoldt & Holt's Literary Bulletin, a Monthly Record of Foreign and American Books," conceived the idea of publishing a monthly record of new American books on the plan of Brockhaus's "Literary Bulletin," which is supplied to the retail booksellers with their imprint, in any quantity, to circulate among their customers, keeping them posted on what is going on in the publishing world. In order to devote his entire attention to this enterprise and other bibliographical work, he proposed to sell to Mr. Holt his interest in the publishing business on condition that the firm-name should remain unchanged for a certain period.

After this division of labor had been arranged, Mr. Leypoldt devoted his energies to the development of the *Literary Bulletin*, of which editions were sold aggregating a monthly average of over 30,000 copies. The first Educational Catalogue prepared by Mr. Leypoldt appeared as the *Lit-*

erary Bulletin of August, 1869, and the next month the trade edition of the *Bulletin* was issued as the *Trade Circular*, 2000 copies being sent gratuitously to as many booksellers.

In 1870, still under the firm imprint, Mr. Leypoldt issued "The American Catalogue of Books for 1869, containing complete monthly lists of all the books published in the United States during the year 1869, with statement of size, price, place of publication, and publisher's name, to which are prefixed an alphabetical and a classified index." The second yearly issue of this catalogue, published under the title of the "Trade Circular Annual" from 25 Bond Street, to which place the business both of the firm and of the periodicals had removed, was the germ of the "Publishers' Trade-List Annual." The catalogue proper was followed by a valuable selected list of English books of 1870, a bibliography of "Aids for the Trade and Bookbuyers," a directory of publishing firms, a key to American merchandise in the stationery line, which should have developed into a stationers' trade-list annual, and did reappear for one year in the "Stationers' Hand-Book," issued by Mr. Leypoldt in 1876; a variety of trade miscellany, with several portraits; a key to *noms de plume*, a necrology of authors, and finally the catalogues of twenty-six publishing houses, bound as an appendix. The third and last of these annual catalogues was issued in 1872, with an introductory paper on "Literature in America in 1871." Mr. Leypoldt's own preface was a sorrowful confession—alas, so many times thereafter repeated—that lack of publishers' support prevented the continuance of the work. The three prefaces are reprinted in this memorial number, as showing the early development of the ideals and plans he afterward labored so hard to accomplish.

In April, 1871, Mr. Leypoldt's name appears as editor and publisher of the *Trade Circular*, and in July it became the "Official Organ of the Publishers' Board of Trade." In September, 1871, Mr. Leypoldt severed his office from that of the old firm, and issued *The Trade Circular* from 712 Broadway. It had long been a chief ambition with him to secure his only competitor, *The Publishers' Circular*, started in 1832, and then issued by Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to which he had been a contributor. Mr. Childs was finally induced to sell it, and in January, 1872, the monthly having become now *The Weekly Trade Circular*, the consolidation was announced. With the beginning of 1873 the title became *THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, and Mr. Leypoldt was finally and fairly started on the bibliographical system he has since built up, to the great credit of American literature.

Mr. Leypoldt had now in fact begun to real-

ize the aim which he had kept in view for many years. So far back as 1862 he had written an article on European trade periodicals, in which he cordially indorsed the suggestions in a letter from Mr. Robert Clarke to Mr. Chas. R. Rode, of *The Publishers' Circular*, then published in New York, in favor of a weekly issue of a trade paper. This letter was reprinted as an appendix to the prospectus of the *Trade Circular* when, at the beginning of its fourth year, 1872, it became a weekly subscription paper. Mr. Leypoldt's aim was twofold—to make a *practical* paper, that should help the trade to sell books and make money, and "an organ of trade education," that should help to make bookselling a profession. His first editorial in the *Weekly Trade Circular* announced his purpose of "gathering from all available sources any material that may contribute to a more thorough business knowledge," and his hope that the Publishers' Board of Trade, the organization of educational publishers, might be extended to a general union of publishers, which would finally become a general Booksellers' Union. It is almost unnecessary to remind the readers of this memorial, how faithfully, industriously, and persistently Mr. Leypoldt kept these purposes in view. There were discouragements enough, and once or twice he was almost disheartened. Almost—for it was not in him to give up. Publishers were very remiss in furnishing even the material for the weekly record of new books—for which they were asked nothing more than the mere sending of the book or title—and in the number of *THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY* for August 9, 1873, in a spasm of despondency and with a view to making graphic proof of his complaint, Mr. Leypoldt confined the list of the week to the books and titles sent in to the office. The list was three titles long. Time and hard work have mostly compassed this difficulty; the machinery of collection has been improved little by little, with the cordial co-operation of most publishers, until the weekly record has pretty nearly reached the ideal its originator had before him, as the basis of an approximately complete American trade bibliography. The *WEEKLY* last year registered about 3500 books, or 70 a week, and by the adoption of a uniform system of record and the prompt descriptive note, in place of the haphazard "notice" of the old fashion, this work, it is generally conceded, has presented the best current trade bibliography that any nation can boast. This weekly record, with the monthly reference list, the educational and other special catalogues, the annual catalogue now prefaced to the "Trade-List Annual," remains, with the culmination of all in the "American Catalogue," a splendid biblio-

graphical monument to Mr. Leypoldt. The features of special and imprint issues, such as the annual summary, spring and fall announcement numbers, and the summer, educational, and Christmas editions, have also been an important element in the general plan.

The "Publishers' Trade-List Annual" was started in 1873, in May of which year Mr. Leypoldt removed from 712 Broadway to 37 Park Row. While himself in the book business, he had, with his wonted system, arranged the lists of other publishers for his own use something in this fashion; but his own publication was anticipated by the "Uniform Trade-List Circular," a monthly issue of price-lists continued through a part of 1867, and by the "Publishers' and Stationers' Trade-List Directory," issued from Philadelphia in 1869, both by Mr. Howard Challen. This scheme, however, was not continued by Mr. Challen, and the idea of reviving the plan was put forward by Mr. Leypoldt in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY of May 3, 1873. The "Annual" was published in the fall of that year, binding up in alphabetical arrangement the catalogues of 101 publishers, with advertisements from 114 others, at the nominal price of 50 cents. It has since then been kept up continuously, and the eleventh volume, 1883, with its useful prefatory catalogues, shows how careful was Mr. Leypoldt to develop every idea to the best purpose for the trade. The idea has since been taken up in England, Italy, and Germany. A "Stationers' Hand-Book," of somewhat similar plan, was issued by Mr. Leypoldt in 1876, but was not continued.

In 1875 the imprint periodical originally the *Monthly Bulletin*, continued as the *Monthly Book-Trade Circular*, was re-issued as the *Literary News*, and Mr. Leypoldt began to give more time to its development. In later years it became a special pet of his, and in 1880 he started a new series, including a subscription edition as well as imprints. The idea of this periodical was an eclectic that should be a useful aid to readers as well as a trade help. In the past year, he has had in this work the co-operation of Mrs. Leypoldt, and with 1884 the supplement of "Books for the Young" has been directly under her management and that of Miss C. M. Hewins, of Hartford.

Meanwhile Mr. Leypoldt was keeping in view his chief work, "The American Catalogue." The plan was discussed in the WEEKLY in 1872; in 1873 he announced that he would definitely undertake the task, if a certain guarantee could be secured; in 1874 only half the sum named had been promised; but in 1875 Mr. Leypoldt announced that he would undertake it any way. Work was actually begun in 1876, when 300 sub-

scribers were secured and 250 publishers sent in their trade catalogues. The hopeful announcement was made that the work might be expected soon after the close of 1876. It was another instance of "hope deferred." The work was in capable hands, Mr. L. E. Jones assisting Mr. Leypoldt in the compilation, and finally taking charge of it for him, with the help of a competent staff; but the imperfections of publishers' cataloguing and their delay in answering query after query postponed and again postponed the day of completion. The first volume was issued finally in four parts, the last in March, 1880. The second appeared complete in June, 1881. The cost of compilation had meanwhile extended far beyond any possible estimate, every delay adding so much to salary account, and Mr. Leypoldt was much embarrassed by the growing burden. A financial arrangement for the needed capital was negotiated through the help of Mr. A. C. Armstrong, and the work as issued bore the imprint of his firm. Neither Mr. Leypoldt nor Mr. Armstrong made any profit on this work, and it requires the sale of the remaining sets to balance the original loan of capital. Such is the pecuniary profit on a great bibliographical work!

In completing this summary of the trade bibliographical system built up by Mr. Leypoldt, a word may be added as to a criticism which was not unfrequent, even among the most friendly publishers. This arose from the feeling that the demands from this office for their support, however willing they were to respond to Mr. Leypoldt's appeals, were many and various above reason. The simple answer is that the system was comprehensive, and that if the demands in question had come from different offices instead of from one, they would probably have amounted to more, though they might have seemed less. Mr. Leypoldt's inventiveness caused him to add occasionally a device which was not of permanent value, but it was usually he who was the loser; apart from this, the cause of bibliography and of the trade was served by having a system thorough, complete, and homogeneous.

The organization of the book-trade itself was a consummation to which Mr. Leypoldt looked forward with much desire, and THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY was full of plans. In 1874 the American Book-Trade Union was formed in a convention held by Western booksellers at Cincinnati, Feb. 12 and 13, at which this journal was represented, and July 21-23 of the same year a general convention was held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, at which was formed the American Book-Trade Association, with Mr. Randolph as president. One of the points of discussion at that time was the Trade Sale system, always deprecated by Mr.

Leypoldt, despite any question of personal interest, and a committee on the subject projected the plan of a Book Fair, on the Leipzig principle, to take the place of the Trade Sale. The system was inaugurated by Messrs. Leavitt, under the title of the "Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing-House," July 19, 1875, but it did not prove permanent and was ultimately replaced by the Trade Sale again. A second convention was held by the A. B. T. A. at Niagara Falls in 1875, and a third at Philadelphia during the Centennial. The Association endeavored to do away with the "discount" system, which simply raised prices to an artificial nominal rate in order to take off a fictitious discount. This endeavor was warmly supported by Mr. Leypoldt, but the general agreement made among publishers did not work satisfactorily, and at Philadelphia the trade proved unwilling to decide upon the further and logical step strongly urged by the WEEKLY, of reducing nominal prices to real prices, and the A. B. T. A. came to an end. Mr. Leypoldt's disinclination to let himself be put forward kept him from all these gatherings, but it was heartily acknowledged always that his influence was a most potent factor. He entered warmly into the plans for a Book-Trade Exhibit at the Centennial, publishing a Centennial number of the WEEKLY, and also in the next year into the plans for an American exhibit at Paris. He was always a patriot in trade work.

During this Centennial year also, the *Library Journal* was started. Mr. Leypoldt had again and again started a library department in THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY and looked forward to the establishment of a separate periodical. In 1876, Mr. Mevil Dewey, now librarian of Columbia College, came to him with a similar plan, and after several consultations it was decided to go forward. During these consultations, the plan of a Library Conference, such as had been held in 1853, was brought forward, and letters and telegrams were forwarded to leading librarians to get their views. The first issue of the *American Library Journal*, Mr. Leypoldt as publisher taking the entire risk, was issued Sept. 30, 1876, and the conference was held at Philadelphia, Oct. 4-6. Out of this came the American Library Association, of which he was a councillor, and in turn the Library Association of the United Kingdom. Mr. Leypoldt was present only at the New York and Washington meetings. His sympathy with library work was always active and effective, and the libraries as well as the trade have much for which to thank him. He undertook the publication of Mr. Foster's *Monthly Reference Lists* and prepared or promoted several library helps. His library work was never remunerative, in fact it entailed a heavy loss, but it was very cordially recognized.

In 1879, Mr. Leypoldt, desiring to carry his bibliographical enterprise into fresh fields and pastures new, projected the *Index Medicus*, a monthly key to medical books and periodicals, which should be a periodical supplement to the great Catalogue of the Government Medical Library by Dr. Billings. Fearing that his friends and associates would be inclined to deter him from new ventures, he kept his plans quiet until they were nearly ready for the launch. Dr. J. S. Billings and Dr. Robert Fletcher undertook the editorship, and the work proved professionally very valuable. But its too sanguine projector lost over \$5000 by it, just as the skies were clearing for him, and of late years it has been continued only as a labor of love, under certain guarantees from the profession.

When, at the beginning of 1879, the arrangement was made for the division of labor and responsibility within the office, by which the writer took personal control of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, there was no shadow of disagreement between Mr. Leypoldt and his editorial associate to suggest that division. The relation which had been formed at the very beginning of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, with its first number, and which had grown steadily closer, was without interruption of any kind. No one could be near Mr. Leypoldt without feeling the strength and winningness of his character, and holding him in growing respect and affection. The burden upon Mr. Leypoldt was relieved by the change, and had it not been for the new venture of the *Index Medicus* in 1880, the relief might have been complete. But he could not stay his hand from good work. In 1879, the business was removed to 13 and 15 Park Row, where it remained until the removal in 1883 to its present quarters. In July, 1880, changed circumstances brought THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY again under Mr. Leypoldt's personal management, with an organization of work which prevented the burden being as heavy as before. The "Weekly Record" was by this time intrusted almost wholly to the guidance of Miss M. M. Monachesi, who was with Mr. Leypoldt in his circulating library at Philadelphia, and the managing editorial work was in the hands of Mr. A. Growoll, who had also been associated with him for many years. The continuation of his work as he would have it done becomes a duty to those into whose hands that work falls.

Some attempt is made in this number, by representing a bibliography, as it were, of his current work, and by reprinting a number of prefaces and the like, either written by him or reflecting his spirit at the time, to show what Mr. Leypoldt's work was. But the man was more than his work. Had he lived to win surroundings

more conducive to a free and full use of his powers, unhindered by restricting circumstance, his life would have been of still greater value to the community. The portrait which we give, engraved since his death from the latest picture that he had, a photograph taken about eight years since, does him no justice. Mr. Leypoldt was of small stature but of large presence. The quickness and alertness of his manner, which suggested French blood, was accompanied by a French stateliness and courtly grace. His distinguished bearing, the strong head and refined face, the full and luminous brown eyes, the winning smile, gave a sense at once of masculine intellect and of a feminine charm. He always produced an impression upon men, and always secured their liking. It is a significant fact that though he carried over many business burdens, his business credit was very high, higher than that of most men of fair capital; every one felt sure of him. That title he never forfeited. To have paid less than a hundred cents on a dollar would have broken his heart. The doctrine he preached to the trade he believed in through and through.

On this bed-rock of character a most interesting nature was built up. His poetic temperament, with its inventive power, enthusiasm, and hopefulness, militated against the complete business success he deserved. Ordinary business occurrences became to him a slight, a personal grief, and occasioned sometimes violent depression quite beyond the cause. Other men who did not know him well could not understand this. Believing that good work ought to come out right, he hesitated to face hard business facts, and he permitted himself to become a philanthropist in his bibliographical work when personal interest demanded caution. His thought was always how much good a new enterprise would do rather than whether it would pay. He could not deny himself to any duty that presented itself to his imagination, and this was shown not only in his work but in his wider relations. He was ardently patriotic; he was naturalized while in Philadelphia and became a member of the Gray Reserves, and in New York he had always a keen sympathy with the work of reform in politics. He was a firm believer in full justice to authors, and it was his aim that *THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY* should be a foremost advocate of international copyright. Of his high business ideals, this journal in its words to the trade has been the constant witness. But it was not easy to tempt him into any personal prominence; despite his social faculty and many social graces, he kept much aloof from people, leading the life of a scholar and a worker. His tastes indeed were all scholarly and refined, and his capacity for work

was enormous. But there was a limit, and this limit he passed. It was always a siege to force him to a vacation; even the warnings of his tired head were put aside. When his last illness came, his near friends hoped that he might have one more chance, and it was in plan to insist that he should give himself the respite of foreign travel. But what was done could not be undone. It was too late. The end came. It was the end of a true life, martyred to work, and over his grave many mourn.

THE TRADE MEETING.

At a meeting of the members of the book-trade, at the store of A. C. Armstrong & Son, 714 Broadway, called for the purpose of taking action in regard to the death of F. Leypoldt, and also of Nicholas Trübner, the following were present: Henry Holt, F. W. Christern, Peter Carter, A. D. F. Randolph, George Haven Putnam, O. B. Bunce, of D. Appleton & Co., R. Worthington, Geo. Houston, of Thomas Nelson & Sons, J. C. Derby, Charles Wiley, A. C. Armstrong, Edwin S. Mead, of Dodd, Mead & Co., E. Young, of E. & J. B. Young & Co., O. M. Dunham, of Cassell & Co., James Pott, J. S. Armstrong, Charles S. Holt, Geo. F. Stevens, R. R. Bowker, W. A. Stewart, G. D. T. Rouse, and A. Growoll. Mr. Peter Carter was appointed chairman, and Mr. O. M. Dunham, secretary.

On taking the chair Mr. Carter said: "You understand, gentlemen, for what purpose we have come together to-day. In the death of Mr. Leypoldt, the book trade of America has lost its greatest benefactor. Though I never saw him but once, so well was the man represented by what he wrote that I feel as if I had lost a personal friend. He was ever a wise and kindly advocate of the right—a modest, patient, untiring worker, whom neither opposition nor lack of adequate reward could discourage."

On motion, the chairman appointed as a committee to report suitable resolutions, Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph, Henry Holt, and George Haven Putnam. After a recess, the meeting was again called to order, and Mr. Randolph read the following memorial:

In the death of Frederick Leypoldt the American book-trade has lost the valuable services of one who for many years labored with signal ability and unselfish devotion to promote its best interests.

Mr. Leypoldt was first identified with the trade as a publisher of books, to which business he brought a large intelligence and a high ideal; and when subsequently he established the *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY* as an organ of the trade, it was in the hope that he might be instrumental in placing it upon higher and broader foundations. He brought to the difficult and often delicate responsibilities of his editorial position.

great earnestness of purpose and purity of motive, combined with a singular thoroughness and almost scientific precision. With unwearied industry and patience, year in and year out, and often under keen disappointments and discouragement, he continued his labors, and those who knew him best will bear willing testimony, not only to the faithfulness of the service, but to the generous impulses and almost heroic self-sacrifice which always characterized the man and his work.

The public libraries of the country are largely indebted to him for the establishment of the *Library Journal*, and for a steadfast, earnest, and effective fidelity to their interests. To him also the publishers, booksellers, and book-buyers are indebted for the American Catalogue, to the preparation of which he brought the rarest qualifications, and to which he gave long years of industrious and exhaustive labor. This is indeed his fitting monument, which will remain the most comprehensive American bibliography, and become the permanent basis of all similar works hereafter. What it cost him, they only know who knew him best, while its constant use by those for whom it was specially prepared is full proof of its value.

The representatives of the trade here assembled desire to put on record not only their recognition of his conscientious and intelligent industry, which tended to make bibliography almost an exact science, and in thus facilitating the work of the book-maker, bookseller, and book-buyer, rendered invaluable service to the cause of American literature; but also to his blameless character and widespread usefulness, and to the loss which the trade and the reading public has suffered in his death; therefore,

Be it resolved, that this minute be printed in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY and the *American Bookseller*, and that a copy be sent to his editorial associates, and also to Mrs. Leypoldt.

Mr. Randolph then addressed the meeting as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, in every community, in every society, there will be found here and there a man who without much notice or public recognition gives himself up to a special work, which, for the time, seems to command no appreciation or reward. The time will come when the man who makes the index and the man who makes the catalogue will command something of the attention and reap something of the reward to which his labors entitle him. As I think of our friend, whom I never met but once, but whose work I knew and whose character I honor, as I think of what he did for me as a bookseller and as a publisher, and what he did for the whole people, my heart grows warm to his memory. And yet, how little of public attention have his labors commanded; how insignificant the reward. I think of a man like him as I think of that other man who gathers from all parts and places with diligent labor the bones of some animal representing a species and silently puts them in proper shape for the lecture-room, for the platform, or the artist. It would seem to be mechanical work on his part, work unappreciated by the public at large. Yet that labor makes luminous the pages of the book to the student, and eloquent the lips of the lecturer. And so our friend was working year in and out upon this dry detail, working where there was no stimulus in the material, where there was

nothing to provoke activity; working day after day, year in and year out, for us and for the world. Why, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that he is like the man who goes down into the foul air of the caisson and lays, at the peril of his life, the piers of the bridge, over which the multitude passes in safety and without fatigue.

"Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to take up too much time, but I wish to make this point, among others. He was a reformer! Well, it is no new thing that the reformer is not deemed worthy of his hire, it is no new thing that he has to work and to wait. And as I look over the years of that service where he brought all his energies to bear in the interest of the trade with which he was connected, how he spent his money, how he spent his life to bring it up out of the miserable depths to which it has fallen, I ask, did he get from us the encouragement and support which he deserved? No—No. But sir, it is one of the supreme convictions of my life that no truth is ever lost; it is also a supreme conviction that no principle dies. The seed which our friend has sown is not lost! Is it not yet four months to the harvest? The time will come when this seed shall bear fruit, and will bring in a harvest of which any man may be proud. I may not live to see it; you may not live to see it; but it will come, and when it does there shall not be a name so worthy of honor as that of Frederick Leypoldt."

Mr. Henry Holt, in seconding the report made the following remarks:

"This is the second time within a decade, if I mistake not, that from the narrow ranks of our calling we have had to bury, in the flower of his years, a good and useful man who had worked himself to death. This, too, in a country which produces more than it can use or sell. When such results come, we all acknowledge that there is something wrong, very wrong, in our way of life. This, however is not the occasion to discuss it in detail, but it is worth thinking over. In this mad competition of ours (I use the words deliberately) Mr. Leypoldt struggled with double bravery because he was handicapped. He had the soul of a poet and a scholar, and he earned his bread in a tread-mill, with none of the applause that stimulates the poet, and little of the appreciation that contents the scholar. He was born a German idealist, and he lived an American business man.

"Yet what a good American he became! He told me that for years after landing here, a boy, he dreamed of getting money enough to go home. And at last, when he could go, he came back in short order, saying that it was too slow over there for him. In our politics, in our struggles for good city government, his interest was intelligent, steady, and intense.

"He was such a good fellow too—such a gentleman in his kindly and courtly little ways—more French than German in his manner, but German to the core in his sincerity!

"Nobody appreciated luxurious and beautiful things better than he did, and yet he cheerfully led a life none too full of them—partly because he chose to.

"When he proposed to dissolve our partnership, he told me that he would rather earn a poor living out of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY and its natural connections, than a rich one out of any other business. He had his way, and that is something—something to think of now he is gone.

Yet he was always rich enough to despise a poor deed. And not many men are as rich as that.

Now that he is gone, and we think of his unobtrusive personality and modest life, it is almost startling to realize that he left behind him an immortal piece of work. But he did! Some of us are going to leave larger estates and have bigger stones raised above us; but after the estates are frittered away and the stones are fallen, his monument is going to stand. As long as there is any such thing studied as the civilization of the United States, and that will be a good while, scholars are going to turn to Leyppoldt's American Catalogue.

"He wanted to do more, and would have done much and well, if he had lived a full term. But laborious, and useful, and patient and unselfish as he was, I cannot imagine him altogether unreluctant to relinquish his career:—for a cloud had come over his work. American publishing, at least in the various forms of literature which were his delight, is no longer what it was when he first knew it. The barbarous state of our laws—a state more barbarous than that of any other nation whose literature is of the first class, and more barbarous, I have some reason to think, than that of any European nation which has anything fairly to be called a literature at all—this state of things has permitted the life-blood to be drained from the calling for which Leyppoldt labored. That calling once had its inspirations, and to keep them alive he fought harder than any other man in America. And in this fight, where he had to see men with more at stake than he, and stronger men (though no man had a more knightly heart), standing aside, willing if need be to let him bear his weapons alone, I can imagine that he had some bitter solace when he felt his grip relaxing.

"Though he is at rest, out of the fight, it is not over yet, and even if it should stop, it is sure to be renewed and in the end to be won. I am not at all sure that we shall live to see it, but of this thing I am sure—that when publishing books of pure literature in America again becomes a career that will fairly reward a wise man's wisdom and a strong man's strength, (I will not say a good man's goodness, like his, for that seeks no reward,) it will be a time when there are more men working for it in the spirit with which Frederick Leyppoldt worked."

Mr. George Haven Putnam then said:

"Mr. Leyppoldt was a man whom I did not often have opportunities of meeting, and of whom I always wished to see more. I felt, however, that I knew him well, for his spirit and character were very clearly manifested in his work. With the purposes, ideals, and methods of this work I was familiar, and all that I knew gave me a high regard, I may say a cordial affection, for the worker. There was something knightly and chivalric in the way in which Mr. Leyppoldt devoted his strength and his years to grappling with troublesome problems and vexatious questions, the right solution of which he considered important for the welfare of the trade with which he had associated himself, and for the community at large. He might even have been called Quixotic, and believing as I do that Quixote stands for one of the most noble types of pure-spirited unselfishness, I should not wish a better tribute to the character of our friend.

"In some sense, we members of the book-trade

are simply commercial competitors, each striving to do the best he can in fair rivalry with the others. The fact, however, that we always think and speak of our vocation as *the* trade, shows that we recognize the special relations which the business of making and selling books bears to the community and the exceptional responsibilities it must assume. In connection with these responsibilities it is not out of place to claim, as did Mr. Randolph and as others have done before him, that the work of publishing books, when undertaken in the right spirit, is in fact a *profession*. It was this high professional view of the business which was steadfastly held and earnestly and ably advocated by our friend Leyppoldt. He felt that our trade ought to consider itself to be a guild, and ought to act as a guild, with reference to the emphasizing of a high standard for its own members, and with reference also to exercising united action in all questions with the community at large and in all matters affecting the interests of the business of literature. Mr. Leyppoldt labored steadily throughout all his editorial career as well toward establishing a high standard of true conduct and trade relations, as in the all-important work of educating the general public concerning books and in thus facilitating the wider distribution of the best books.

"He seems to have had a large faith in men, and to have believed that if questions were only fairly presented to them, they could be depended upon to judge rightly. In this trust in the right feeling of those with whom he had to do, he reminded me not a little (if I may be permitted the personal reference) of my own father.

"Any such optimism and hopefulness must subject the possessor to many disappointments, and the experience of our friend was no exception. But whatever the discouragements, the ideal was not lost sight of, the purpose and the effort remained steadfast to the end. And whether or not the book-trade of the country ever attain the high position and the harmony of action for which our friend labored, whether or not the best literature ever meets with the widest popular appreciation, these things *have* been materially furthered by the work of this man, and the book-trade and the community are better by reason of the unselfish and faithful life of Frederick Leyppoldt."

Mr. R. R. Bowker then said:

"I take leave to say a word, as one of those very close to Mr. Leyppoldt, and in behalf of his associates, in those later years in which he did his great work for the trade. The men who were nearest him loved him the most, and I think no more can be said for a man than that. There have been those who misunderstood him; he was a man of high spirit, and this keenness of temperament was sometimes a burden to himself—little things troubled him very much, and there would be moments in which the irritation of those little things would cause him to write a line or a letter which would be easily misunderstood. But those about him knew him to be always the most kindly of men. No man ever worked with higher spirit, with higher aims, or with a greater sense of responsibility for his work, and with greater feeling that the work itself was its own reward. And so, in saying this last word, I feel that I have fulfilled a double duty—of expressing gratitude to him from those who have been closely associated with him day by day, and

gratitude from them in turn to you, gentlemen of the trade, for the tender and accurate appreciation of Mr. Leyboldt and his work which has been shown to-day."

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

A PROPHECY OF FUTURE WORK.

From the American Publishers' Circular, Feb. 2, 1863.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1863.

CHARLES R. RODE, ESQ., New York: I cannot resist from telling you how much I was pleased by the timely and just remarks of Mr. Robert Clarke, whose letter you published in the last number of the "*Circular*." Having commenced business as importer of foreign books, I but lately—in consequence of "the really depressed state" of importing—paid more attention to the domestic book-market. But when commencing to work in this new branch, I soon felt, "very sadly" too, a deficiency of the bookseller's most indispensable tools—a well-supported central organ and—good catalogues. I wondered for long, how it was, that in this country, where everything is offered to us so extremely *practical* and *handy*—especially time-saving tools and instruments—the booksellers have been neglected so much. I confess, I am a spoiled child in matter of book lists and catalogues, having been brought up in Germany—"the living catalogue of Europe!" No doubt, speaking in a more limited sense, the book-trade in Germany has facilities to the dealer, not known anywhere else. And as in the above-mentioned letter from Mr. Clarke, the question concerned the "*Publishers' Circular*" and Catalogues, allow me to say a few words about them, to show, what we have rather too much in Germany, and rather too little in America.

Germany supports alone about 25 Periodicals devoted to the business part of the publishing line, not to mention more than a dozen literary papers, consisting merely of reviews and criticisms of contemporary literature. But the *real Publishers' and Booksellers' Circular*—the soul of the German book-trade—is the "*Börsenblatt*," founded in 1834 by the "*Börsenverein*." It is now published tri-weekly (during the booksellers' fair in Leipzig, daily), in 4to, nearly the size of the A. P. C., but each number embracing seldom less than 20–24 pages! There you find everything concerning the "publishing interest" of Germany: communications, complaints, suggestions from publishers and dealers, notices, news, etc.; an exact list of all books published since the issue of the last number; extra lists of works of art and of foreign publications; a register of all criticisms on books, as they appeared in recent periodicals; circulars of new establishments, and changes in business; announcements of books in press and in preparation; long columns of books wanted which are out of print, or sought for at reduced prices; also of books offered at conditional prices; quotations from the money market, etc. But by far the largest space of the "*Börsenblatt*" is filled with individual *trade advertisements* from all parts of Germany, and even from foreign countries. No German bookseller could do without the "*Börsenblatt*," though, besides this *general Circular*, there are existing several *special* ones for certain parts of Germany. I have not the space here to specify all the other bibliographical

facilities offered to the trade, but will mention a few of the most useful ones. These are but for the announcement of *new publications*. A full weekly list, a semi-monthly, several monthlies (one of them forming a supplement to the "*Börsenblatt*"), a quarterly classified Catalogue, and a half-annual one, alphabetically arranged by the authors, with classified index. And all do pay! For *Hinrichs's* half annual Catalogue was started in 1797, and the so-called "*Mess-Catalog*" (since 1846 a quarterly) dates its origin back to the 16th century! There are besides *special* catalogues for nearly every branch of science; but before all must be noticed the voluminous *Heinsius* and *Kaiser* (lately also *Kirckhoff*), which are published in large 4to volumes, each volume embracing a period of *several* years. Commencing with 1700, they register every work, down to the smallest pamphlet, with the fullest exactitude as to the names of the publisher, place and date of publication, size, number of pages, price, etc. There are no such elaborate works in any other country! But still, even the examples of England and France should be sufficient to make also in this country an imperious demand of at least *one* well-supported Publishers' Circular, and *one* good general Catalogue. England's bookseller's mediums are sufficiently known here. I need not count them up, but perhaps it is worth while noticing also some of the French ones. The "*Bibliographie de la France*," existing now fifty-one years, and published weekly, has been in the last few years very much extended and improved. The year 1862, which I have before me, however, shows clearly the cause of its flourishing condition. The sole secret of its success lies in the supplement, the "*Feuilleton*," which consists principally of advertisements. No. 37, for instance, has 104 pages of advertisements, only of *educational* works. No. 47, nearly as many—of works suitable for holiday presents. The first one is so extensive that it required a classified index; the other has as usual an alphabetical list of the advertising publishers. (I observe, though, the same liberality in advertising in the annual Pictorial Supplements to the British "*Publishers' Circular* and the Bookseller.") The "*Bibliographie de la France*" gives also an annual catalogue of all publications during the year. Another annual catalogue is published (since 1858) by C. Reinwald, which deserves particular credit by its excellent arrangement and neat form. Several monthly lists, too, are published in Paris, viz., by *Bossange, Franck, Hachette, Reinwald*, etc., whilst nearly at the same time, announcements from three different sides (*Bossange, Lorenz, Morin*) promised to meet a long felt want, namely catalogues embracing the last 10–25 years, forming supplements to the *Quérard, Bossange*, etc., etc. How often do I miss such auxiliary works for contemporary American literature! *Roorbach* is too carelessly compiled, and closes with 1860. Trübner, with all its bibliographical merit, is but of a limited use to the American bookseller, as it excludes reprints, and gives the prices for England. But whether we shall have our annual catalogue depends not so much on the publisher of the "*Circular*," as on the circulars from the publishers. The advantages of united circulars in one have been stated so clearly by Mr. Clarke, that I need not add anything. I only may resume the very simple argument: The more advertisements the "*Circular*" will get

from the publishers, the more subscribers it will gain, for the more indispensable it will be to the dealers; and again—the more subscribers the more profitable advertising will become to the publisher. A semi-monthly is certainly of greater use than a monthly; “yet,” with Mr. Clarke, “I trust the day is not far distant, when we will again receive your weekly visit,” with the announcement in the last December number, “nearly ready.” The bookseller’s new-year gift—an annual Catalogue!

I beg your pardon, sir, for having intruded upon you with my broken English, but I could not help saying a few words which—if not well said—certainly are well meant! I shall be happy if you will make some use of my letter in the “*Circular*,” only I would advise you, before doing so, to expurgate it a little from its “Germanisms.”

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

F. LEYPOLDT.

THREE PREFACES.

MR. LEYPOLDT’S PREFACE TO THE (ANNUAL)
AMERICAN CATALOGUE FOR 1869.

IN every country whose literature compares with ours, there is a general catalogue of publications issued annually, and in some countries these issues are semi-annual, and even quarterly. In Germany there are issued, in addition to the numerous general catalogues, *semi*-annual catalogues, giving a full account of the publications of the *world* in every *special* branch of literature and science. Yet in the United States we have not had any *Annual* catalogue since the publication of Norton’s Literary Register and Annual List for 1856. This fact is sufficient indication that such enterprises receive no adequate encouragement.

The lack of encouragement is twofold. Even those most interested in having their publications properly catalogued, rarely give information that is either accurate or complete; and even those to whom a catalogue is of most use, do not seem to find it of use enough to warrant paying for many copies. So both the compiler’s labors and the publisher’s outlay are so out of proportion to their remuneration that, as we have intimated, the publication of catalogues in the United States is threatening to rapidly become one of the lost arts.

A good catalogue is a good thing, no matter whose time and money pays for it, and a catalogue may be good without being ideally perfect. The one here presented is, on the whole, about as good as its predecessors. It is not as good as they in one feature of its arrangement, but the compiler has tried to make it enough better in others to more than compensate.

The basis of it is the lists which have periodically appeared in the TRADE CIRCULAR and LITERARY BULLETIN. Kindly and unsought assurances from those whose opinion is conclusive, place it beyond a doubt that those lists contain a catalogue of the publications of the year as full and accurate as any that was ever issued for any other year. The catalogue is, however, broken into twelve sections, corresponding to the monthly periods of its issue. For the reasons already hinted at there was nothing to warrant the manufacture of new

plates which should include the whole in one alphabetical sequence. To compensate this blemish, however, and to add a new feature of special and unique value, TWO INDEXES have been prefixed.

I.—AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX, COMPLETE, WITH CROSS-REFERENCES, containing in one alphabet the short titles of the full lists contained in the twelve monthly TRADE CIRCULAR Catalogues, arranged according to the leading words in those Catalogues. The cross-references will help in finding any title hidden by such inconsistencies in the TRADE CIRCULAR lists as inevitably arise from the imperfect reports and eleventh-hour suggestions occasionally furnished.

Not having been guided by any bibliographical ambitions, but mainly by the desire to make a practical booksellers’ Catalogue, we have, in most instances, entered these titles according to the names most familiar to the Trade. Thus, contrary to bibliographical rule, we have preferred to record the works of pseudonym authors—such as Eliot, Oliver Optic, etc.—under the adopted name which the author chooses to retain on the title-page. In the first place, hardly any bookseller will look for Eliot under Evans or Lewes; for Sand under Dudevant; or for Optic under Adams; why, then, detain him by unnecessary cross-reference? Moreover, we really doubt the propriety of making prominent that name which the author—for some reason or other—(which no bibliographer should have a right to ignore merely to show off his knowledge), does not see fit to place on the title-page.

In order to satisfy the most exacting, however, we have inserted in the Alphabetical Index such names as are generally recorded in other catalogues, referring from the real name to the *nom de plume*.

II.—A CLASSIFIED INDEX, ACCORDING TO TOPICS.—In this index, the same principles of entry have been followed as in the ALPHABETICAL INDEX. If in the Classified Index any inaccuracy should be detected by the bibliographer or librarian, we beg to call attention to the difficulty of a minute classification, where the compiler must be guided merely by new titles (frequently very inaccurately reported), the books, in most instances, not being on hand for constant reference, as is the case when classifying a library.

AN ANNUAL CATALOGUE should become a Trade Institution. We are trying to make it one. Should this enterprise meet with fair encouragement, we will issue a Catalogue for the ensuing year, on the plan of the French and German Catalogues—the full titles arranged in one alphabet, with an index classified in minute detail.

PREFACE TO THE TRADE CIRCULAR ANNUAL FOR
1871.

In presenting this volume to the Trade, the Editor wishes it to be understood that the plan of an “Annual,” including, in addition to the Catalogue of Books, a general summary of trade information, was suggested too late (December), to be carried out satisfactorily. Should the Annual, however, in its present imperfect shape, meet with encouragement, it can be made a work of great value.

The Editor has done as much as he could with

the limited material at his disposal. He is aware of the deficiencies, especially with regard to the bibliographical department.

It was in the year 1859 when Trübner, in the preface to his admirable "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature," said: "American Bibliography is almost untrodden ground." . . . America "has disregarded the importance of an authentic record of her literary progress." Unfortunately this holds true to-day. Thousands of books are made; large sums spent on advertisements; all is done for momentary publicity, but, with few exceptions, little or nothing for an accurate and permanent record.

No authentic title-record, still less a proper classification of books, is possible without examination of the books. In Germany, a copy of every book and pamphlet is deposited with the compiler of the official catalogues. Here the titles of books have to be obtained and verified in "ways that are dark." Blanks are sent out, carefully ruled, and properly headed, for every item pertaining to the description of a book; but it is no exaggeration to state, that, out of one hundred, not ten come back properly filled. A complete title, if occupying more than one or two lines, is of rare occurrence. The Editor, in compiling the monthly lists for the *Trade Circular* must gather his principal information from circulars, newspaper advertisements and book notices, and attempt the description of a book by sifting these contradictory records, obtaining from one the title, from another the name of the author, from another, size, price, or number of pages, etc. Unfortunately, the publication of an American Trade Paper is not sufficiently remunerative to warrant a permanent traveller among the publishers. But even if it were, several attempts made were certainly not encouraging. Some publishers seem to believe that they were doing *too* much for us in contributing to an accurate record of their own publications. It was one of our "representative" booksellers, who, when politely asked the question why he never returned our blanks, seriously replied to our assistant, "Why, you must not expect *us* to do your work!"

A catalogue compiled under such difficulties may, by dint of patience, be made good enough to answer the temporary purposes of the trade, but will not satisfy a librarian or scholar. Thus the present catalogue, although a great improvement on that of last year, is actually not more than a mere *price-list* of books, giving the titles, if not verbatim, in the main correct; the names of authors (though sometimes with doubtful initials) wherever they could be ascertained; the bewildering "Imperial," "Royal," "Large," "Crown," "Small," "Cap," "Post," "Foolscap," etc., sizes reduced to simple 4^o, 8^o, 12^o, 16^o, etc.; the names of the publishers, and above all, the *prices*.

It is a satisfaction, however, to state that the new copyright law has wisely provided for the deposit of a copy of each copyrighted book, and that, in 1872, America for the first time will possess, prepared by the able Librarian of Congress, an authentic annual record of American literature. Then it will be possible also to present some trustworthy statistics which now could be made only by guess-work.

Perhaps of equal importance with the Catalogue are, to the Dealer, the classified Publishers' Lists, and the Merchandise and Trade Directory. The former include nearly all the repre-

sentative firms in each specialty, and, if publishers will make it a point regularly to supply all their circulars and catalogues, omissions or errors can be easily detected by the Editor himself. The latter, however, could not be done satisfactorily in the time allowed, nor can it be done by one person. Although the Merchandise Register is sufficiently full to answer its chief purpose of suggesting a variety of goods that may be turned to account by the Dealer, its second aim, of guiding to direct sources where to purchase to advantage, can only be attained by the assistance of many. In adding a limited number of references, chiefly of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the Editor merely wished to lay the foundation for a Directory, which, if thoroughly representative necessarily must lead to many new and profitable transactions. Dealers in all parts of the country should contribute to the completion of this important department by reporting any goods or names that in their judgment should be represented in it. A further improvement on the present list can be made by an alphabetical arrangement of the firm names, which thus far could not be adopted, as new names were continually added whilst the work was already in the hands of the printer.

It is hardly necessary to mention the practical advantage, for publishers and manufacturers, of having their trade-lists presented in a volume which is daily consulted, while the dealer must find this combination time-saving and convenient.

If the reception of the Annual warrants its publication next year, it will be prepared earlier in the season, in order to make its issue possible in January. Any suggestions, or corrections of inaccuracies, will be thankfully received by the Editor.

F. LEYPOLDT.

MR. LEYPOLDT'S PREFACE TO THE (ANNUAL) AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1871.

WITH this, the third attempt to present to the American Book Trade, an Annual Catalogue, the Editor closes his labors, and begs leave to state the great obstacles and discouragements attending the preparation of such a work, which have led to the decision to discontinue its publication.

An Annual American Catalogue, of bibliographical accuracy, is something next to impossible, by reason of the indifference of the majority of our Publishers in regard to furnishing the required information. But a small portion of the hundreds of letters written are satisfactorily answered; and then the time spent in writing and in waiting for answers that are never returned, and in patching up fragments of titles derived from indirect sources, would seem incredible to the uninitiated. These facts must explain the absence of many titles, and the imperfect, and, in some cases, incorrect, record of many others which had to be inserted as they were found in newspapers, and in publishers' and library lists which happened to be at the Editor's disposal.

The Editor hopes that his list, notwithstanding its many shortcomings, may prove useful to those few who have encouraged the undertaking, and may, at the same time, exhibit the necessity of a more concerted action on the part of publishers, if they would have a full and reliable record, from year to year, of the productions of the press.

PREFACE TO THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1876.

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE, an undertaking long since planned and often cherished by the undersigned, and as often laid aside for lack of encouragement and opportunity, becomes an accomplished fact with the completion of this first volume, in which the materials for the second are comprised. It was projected as the culmination of the series of book-trade helps, of which THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY and "The Publishers' Trade-List Annual" are the other chief factors, and as the foundation for a more methodical, continuous and comprehensive system of trade bibliography than had before been practicable for America. It was not until 1872 that there was hope of sufficient support to warrant the risk its publication would involve, but the discussions of that year in THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY led to the announcement, in 1873, that the work would positively be undertaken should the interest of the trade take the practical shape of subscriptions for the necessary number of copies. This guarantee fund, in that year and in 1874, reached but half the amount then thought necessary, but it was determined in the latter part of 1875 to assume the risk, and the work was accordingly begun in 1876. It thus happened that THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE became one of the several important enterprises originated with the centennial year.

It is necessary to say a few words as to the position of the undersigned at the time when this undertaking was finally determined upon, in order that its limitations and his own subsequent relations to the execution of the work may be better understood. Limited as to both means and time, it was with apprehension and reluctance that he renewed a plan so often given up before. Cheerfully would he have yielded the task to other and more able hands, but there were none to take it up, and the need was pressing. Trübner showed no sign of reviving his admirable "Guide to American Literature;" Roorbach dead; and Kelly disheartened by the lack of support with which his patience and industry were received, there was no prospect for the continuation of the American catalogues known by their names and which, for the periods covered by them, had rendered so valuable service.

These and the few other bibliographical aids in existence had long ceased to answer the daily needs of the bookseller. The accumulating literature during the most productive years the country had known, in addition to the constant shifting of the older books from list to list, so peculiar to the American publishing trade (due partly to the early practice of stereotyping and partly to the frequent business changes), made an entirely new catalogue an imperative demand. Circumstances and a growing sense of duty seemed accordingly to force the undertaking upon the undersigned as necessarily within the scope of his work.

With whatever favor this Catalogue, during its issue in parts, has been received by librarians, bibliographers, and other workers with books, its origin and consequent shaping must, nevertheless, be borne in mind. The wants of the trade, from which came the pressure for it, and whose support was its main dependence, were and have remained the first consideration. Clearly defined and properly designated as a "Finding List for the Trade," the Catalogue was

necessarily limited to what was considered the living substance of the trade, viz.: *books in print and for sale*. The line drawn was a practical necessity, as has been fully proved by the results. It has been only through strict adherence to this plan, resisting the temptation to yield to the cry for something still more comprehensive, and the conviction that it was safer and better to meet the immediate needs of the many, rather than to satisfy the more ambitious desires or specific wants of the few, that the work has been carried through to what may be considered practically a successful conclusion.

The original design was to prepare what is known as a dictionary catalogue, comprising in one continuous alphabet entries under authors, titles, and specific subjects. This was subsequently modified so as to include the author and title entries in one alphabet, and the subject entries in a second, and in this form the work is printing, each alphabet in a volume by itself. It was thought that by this method not only could a portion of the Catalogue (complete in itself and securing the entire material) be more quickly prepared and so made use of, but that, as the purpose of the two volumes is so distinct, reference to them would be facilitated if they were separate. The compilation of the second volume, for which the material is thus gathered fully in the first, will present but secondary difficulties.

The first volume now makes its appearance fully two years later than, with the most liberal margin, was anticipated at the outset. This startling miscalculation, which almost proved disastrous to the completion of the work, was due less to the vastness of material than to the condition in which it was found. The impracticability of re-working previous bibliographical material, and the necessity of relying entirely on direct information from the publishers, soon made themselves evident, and every estimate proved inadequate to cover the unexpected labor involved in the mere process of collecting and verifying. Indeed the avowal must be made that had it been possible to gauge approximately the dimensions that the compilation was to assume and the difficulties that were to beset it, the work would not have been begun. In its present limitations the undertaking was growing so much beyond the strength and resources of its originator, that he was finally forced to seek the coöperation of another publisher who had faith enough in the soundness of the enterprise to lend his aid.

This plain statement of hard facts is made necessary, partly in explanation of unavoidable bibliographical shortcomings of the work, partly in extenuation of the tax imposed on the patience and generosity of those to whose early encouragement and substantial coöperation, by advance subscription, the work owes its beginning.

The principal features of the work have been adopted with the approval of competent bibliographers; the details, fully explained in the introduction, have been the results of careful consideration, chiefly in consultation with Mr. L. E. Jones, to whose capable management and careful execution, and Mr. R. R. Bowker, to whose active interest and untiring efforts, personally and editorially, the work is as much indebted for its existence as to those who have supported it pecuniarily.

F. LEYFOLDT.

NEW YORK, March, 1880.

MEMORIAL WORDS.

The Nation, April 3.

WE deeply regret to record the death, on March 31, of Mr. Frederick Leyboldt, the well-known editor of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was a native of Stuttgart, but came to this country before attaining his majority, and at once entered the book business, passing from a subordinate employment in New York to an independent circulating library and importing and publishing house in Philadelphia, which he transferred to this city in 1865, and in January, 1866, associated with himself Mr. Henry Holt. Out of their *American and European Literary Bulletin* grew the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, to which, after March, 1871, when Mr. Leyboldt finally withdrew from publishing, he devoted himself, making it the principal organ of the book-trade of this country, the fountain of accurate trade bibliography, and the most useful publication (literary criticism apart) for author, publisher, and book-buyer ever established on this side of the water. To Mr. Leyboldt's fertility of invention, ardent persistency, and unmercenary self-sacrifice, we owe among other periodicals the *Literary News*, the *Library Journal*, the *Index Medicus*, various guides to books and to reading, the "Publishers' Trade-List Annual" (a congeries of publishers' catalogues, with educational and other bibliographical lists for the year, compiled from those given monthly in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY), and the monumental "American Catalogue" of all works in print in this country down to July 1, 1870. This enumeration gives but a faint idea of Mr. Leyboldt's incessant activity, even when we remember the part played by his able collaborators. Some memorial of this excellent man might well be expected from authors, in acknowledgment of his intelligent efforts on behalf of international copyright; and from publishers, for his happy influence in promoting harmony and raising the tone of the trade.

Harper's Weekly (Mr. G. W. Curtis), from advance proof.

Two gentlemen well known as publishers and bibliographers recently died upon the same day, Mr. Frederick Leyboldt in New York and Mr. Nicholas Trübner in London. Mr. Leyboldt's name was very familiar a few years ago in the firm of Leyboldt & Holt. He was earnestly devoted to the work of his life, which was bibliography in the largest sense, and "The American Catalogue" is a monument of his knowledge, research, and zeal. To the end he was closely devoted to his useful literary labor, and his death was hastened by his industry.

Mr. Trübner, like Mr. Leyboldt, was of German birth. He was of the same general tastes, even to the interest in American literature, to which he also published "A Bibliographical Guide." He was deeply interested in the literature of the Orient, and established the *American Oriental Literary Record*. Mr. Trübner was a diligent student, and a welcome contributor to periodicals upon the subjects of his study.

Both of these gentlemen were modest and faithful soldiers in the great army of letters, serving for love of the good cause, and serving effectively. The high prizes in that service are not very many, says Thackeray; but single-hearted devotion and a constant labor that lightens the labors of others win prizes of another kind—the

sincere respect and regard of all who know the fidelity and its result.

American Bookseller, April 1.

THE death of Mr. F. Leyboldt, editor and publisher of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, *Publishers' Trade-List Annual*, *Literary News*, *Library Journal*, etc., the news of which has come to us just as we are going to press, will be recognized by the book-trade as a public loss. Identified for many years with literary trade journalism, his name has become almost a household word with all those interested in publishing and selling books. For many years before his entrance into the field of journalism, Mr. Leyboldt was a bookseller and publisher, and he brought to his business, as editor and publisher of several important trade journals, a practical knowledge and experience which were of inestimable value. To his practical knowledge he added a great love for and knowledge of books *per se*, and skill in bibliography. Possessed of unusual energy, persistence, and industry, which he devoted without stint to his work, his death by brain fever was the penalty he, like many another, paid, for overwork. Mr. Leyboldt was much beloved and respected personally for his many noble traits of character, and his loss will be felt by his wide circle of friends, not less than by the book-making and bookselling profession. He died on Monday, the 31st ult. In our next issue we trust to give a more extended account of his career.

Brooklyn Times (Mr. E. S. Brooks), April 1.

THE book-trade of this country has sustained an irreparable loss in the death in New York, on Monday morning, of the bibliographer and trade journalist, Mr. Frederick Leyboldt. Unknown out of the regular trade channels and personally known to but few even within them, the untiring work of his life in the interest of good literature and in the more intelligent classification of all the minute details of the publishing and sale of books has been of inestimable service to the systematic diffusion of book knowledge in this country. He literally died working. The labor of his life was largely unremunerative and seemingly unappreciated, but it is labor of this kind that helps to set the world forward even more than the acquiring of colossal fortunes based on the cupidity or the spoliation of our fellow-men. The help to literary labor that Mr. Leyboldt's book-making aids have been—the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, the *Literary News*, the *Library Journal*, the *Publishers' Trade-List Annual* and the great "American Catalogue"—is probably incalculable, and, as the result of a life of ceaseless work all too untimely closed at forty-eight, the influence they have had and will continue to have upon the mental growth of the nation will be his own best monument. By a singular coincidence the cable brings us news of the death of the eminent English bibliographer and publisher, Mr. Trübner, on the same day as of his correspondent and friend, Mr. Leyboldt.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 1.

In the death of Frederick Leyboldt, and scarcely less in that of Nicholas Trübner, American letters suffer loss. Both contributed largely to the advancement of American literature, the one in America, the other in England. Both rendered eminent services to bibliography.

not only as publishers, but as diligent and accomplished compilers. Mr. Leypoldt was the originator of the scheme which gave us the Uniform Trade List, and the creator of that most valuable bibliography, "The American Catalogue." The service which he rendered to general scholarship in the preparation of that work is not easily estimated, and in the *Index Medicus* he rendered a like service to students of medical literature.

Mr. Trübner was the special friend of American books in London. His "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" first gave English readers a hint of the character and extent of American literary activity, and his reprints gave many of our writers their earliest introduction to an appreciative British audience.

Both these booksellers combined a genuine love of letters with their commercial dealings; both were men of literary taste and judgment; and both held their business in too high respect to make it mere trade.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1884.

To Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph and Peter Carter, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your announcement of the Book Trade Meeting held *yesterday* has just been received. Had it arrived in time we should have been pleased to attend.

We feel that in the death of Mr. Leypoldt the publishers and booksellers have lost a valued friend and helper whose place it will be difficult to fill, and we shall be glad to have our name added to any resolutions which may have been passed by those present at the meeting.

Very respectfully,

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1884.

It is with the sincerest grief that I learn of the death of Mr. Leypoldt. There are but few men who ever rise in one's estimation above the great herd of acquaintances, but I have, ever since I knew him first, had a peculiar liking, admiration, and respect for the man. His kindness, strict integrity, indifference to his financial interests where what he believed to be his duty was involved, and his untiring energy commanded admiration, while his cheerful behavior and merry laugh—even his fits of extreme depression seemed to make one like him.

The world is undoubtedly the worse for his death. The trade, for which he has done so much—I suppose without exaggeration one might say for which he has laid down his life—can never hope to have such a faithful slave again.

Permit me to tender those who were so closely connected with our dead friend my sincerest sympathy.

Yours very faithfully.

GILBERT H. SHEARER.

BUFFALO, April 5, 1884.

We are certainly pained to learn the particulars of the death of Mr. Leypoldt. Although we had not the honor of a personal acquaintance, we felt as though we knew him from the many enterprises undertaken by him in the interest of the book-trade. His labors must have simply been continuous and indefatigable to accomplish such results. We have read the WEEKLY thoroughly for weeks and weeks and years and

years, and have always felt very much interested in all of the works brought out in Mr. Leypoldt's name. We have taken pains to show them wherever chance offered itself, and they have one and all been well received and are a lasting monument to Mr. Leypoldt's painstaking efforts in behalf of booksellers and publishers. We extend herewith our sympathies to his friends and collaborators, as well as to his family.

Yours,

PETER PAUL & BRO.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 4, 1884.

NEVER has the death of one I knew not brought such sorrow to my heart as the death of Mr. Leypoldt, the announcement of which I have just read in the WEEKLY. I have thought so often that I would like to see him face to face. Though I have been in the book business only two and a half years, I believe I do in a degree appreciate the noble work he has accomplished. I believe it both a duty and a pleasure to all the publishers and booksellers to unite in some memorial to the man who, so far as my very limited experience goes, has done more for the book-trade than any other. Pardon the length of this letter, but I cannot but have a sympathy for his family and associates.

Most sincerely,

L. S. TILTON.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 2, 1884.

It was only to-day that I learned of Mr. Leypoldt's death. This sad news was entirely a surprise to me, and a most painful one. During the twelve years in which I have known Mr. Leypoldt I have learned to have a feeling of strong personal regard for him, and feel now as if I had lost an intimate friend. His honest career has always had my respect and his kindness toward myself long since won my regard, and I trust I may therefore be allowed to offer you my sincere sympathy at this time.

Very truly yours,

THORVALD SOLBERG.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 5, 1884.

I FEEL that I can't resist the impulse (and be my feelings ever so poorly expressed) to tell you how much I sympathize with you in this present affliction. Mr. Leypoldt and myself had no personal acquaintance, yet I have had quite an amount of correspondence with him; but his steady and unwavering fight for the right, his perfect conception of what was right, and his constant sermon to unheeding ears—that right was the only watchword with which the American Book Trade could ever hope to regain in any degree its former prestige—has been my admiration for years. I am not now as intimately connected with the book-trade as formerly, but I am still a subscriber to THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY. I have always hoped that he might some day and in some measure reap as he has sown, but another reaper and a greater one has too soon passed that way. It must be a source of satisfaction to you to have such a memory of an honest man, for that he was an honest man there can be no question. Inherent honesty was shown in everything he did and every reform he advocated.

My appreciation of his work and methods has extended over all the years of his connection with THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, and rest assured no words written you will be any more heartfelt and sincere than these from

Yours very truly, J. C. BLAIR.

NICHOLAS TRÜBNER.

ON the same day with the death of Frederick Leypoldt came the announcement of that of Nicholas Trübner, of London. The two had much in common. They were animated by a kindred purpose: devotion to bibliography was with each a passion; they had been early correspondents, and there were direct and long-continued business ties between them. The coincidence of their death was a strange sequence to their kindred lives. Mr. Trübner had become a most successful publisher, but business success never diminished his interest in bibliography and scholarship. His services to Oriental literature and to American bibliography were very great; every reader of "The Light of Asia" has to thank Nicholas Trübner as well as Edwin Arnold. Indeed all literature and literary people had in him a steadfast friend; his home in London was a centre of sympathy to many authors and those of literary tastes. George Eliot found in Mr. and Mrs. Trübner two of her stanchest friends, and during Bret Harte's early residence abroad, he was a frequent recipient of their generous hospitality. Mr. Trübner was genial, enthusiastic, warm-hearted, in every relation of life, and the home in which his kindly wife was indeed his helpmate in an all-embracing sympathy, is a pleasant remembrance to many who mourn his loss.

THE TRADE MEETING.

AFTER the memorial meeting to Mr. Leypoldt, held at No. 714 Broadway, New York, April 2, 1884, the committee, consisting of Messrs. Randolph, Holt, and Putnam, reported the following resolutions regarding the death of Nicholas Trübner, Esq.:

"The publishers of New York, at a meeting held April 2, 1884, Peter Carter, Esq., in the chair, unanimously resolved upon the passage of the following minute:

"We have heard with the deepest regret of the death of Nicholas Trübner, of London. By a strange coincidence his loss deprived American bibliography of one of its founders on the day before it lost, in Frederick Leypoldt, its chief contemporary promoter.

"In Mr. Trübner our calling has been deprived of one of the men who made membership of it a privilege. His long, active, and useful career had made his name known wherever European culture was known, or Asiatic culture was studied. His eminent services were recognized not only by membership in various learned societies and various orders of knighthood, but by respect and admiration from all who were familiar with his career.

"To too many of us his death is a personal bereavement. Not a few of us have been delighted by his hospitality and some of us have been honored by his friendship.

"To those whose loss is still greater than ours, we offer our sympathy and the assurance that in the career they ought to find so much satisfaction in remembering, we recognize an example well worth imitating."

The resolutions were read by Mr. Randolph, and in seconding them Mr. Henry Holt spoke tenderly and fittingly of his intercourse with Mr. Trübner and of the love that intercourse called out. "I saw him frequently in 1879, and whenever I saw him he received me like an elder brother and showed me that with his wonderful strength of character he had a heart as gentle as a woman's."

The resolutions were unanimously accepted, and the meeting then adjourned.

A TRIBUTE.

Boston Transcript, (Mr. Benj. H. Ticknor,) Mar. 31, 1884.

AMONG publishers who by their scholarly attainments have dignified and illustrated their profession, and by their enterprise have exerted a civilizing and enduring influence in the domain of general knowledge, and established new lines of commercial intercourse with distant countries and peoples, Nicholas Trübner occupied a very prominent place. Born at Heidelberg in 1817, his tastes early drew him to literature and decided his adoption of the business of bookselling. After serving with booksellers in various German cities, he attracted the attention of Mr. Longmans, of London, who secured Trübner for his own establishment. Here he added a mastery of the English book-trade to his previous knowledge of Continental methods, which enabled him later to enter business for himself. One of the first to appreciate the value of American literature, a tour in this country made him many valuable connections, some of which, such as that with Ticknor & Fields, have continued uninterruptedly to the present time. His "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" received just appreciation not only here but in Europe. In recognition many learned societies of the United States made him an honorary member. It was the first systematic synopsis of American literature, and still retains its value for the American as well as the general scholar. Mr. Trübner then turned his attention to the literature of Asia, and established lines of communication with all the principal cities for the production of Oriental works. In this connection he founded his "American and Oriental Literary Record," giving, as the title states, a register of the most important works published in North and South America, India, China, Europe, and the British colonies, with occasional notes on German, Dutch, Danish, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Hungarian literature. The result of this labor and scholarship was to establish Mr. Trübner as the authorized publisher of more than fifty learned societies, and of the official publications of almost every branch of the British and colonial governments, and to constitute his publishing house the foremost in its line. He may fairly be called the father of the interest in Oriental literature, which is now extending even to this country, and of which such authors as Edwin Arnold and works as "The Light of Asia" may be mentioned as results. Personally the most genial, companionable, and generous of men, dispensing the most liberal hospitality and drawing around him the most agreeable society and the most brilliant scholars, his death will leave a void not easily filled in society and scholarship; and the sympathy of all who have met him in his accomplished family will go out to his widow (the daughter of Delepiere, the late Belgian consul at London) and his daughter, just budding into womanhood.

Frederick Leyboldt's Publications.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, established in 1872, with which was incorporated the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular* (established in 1852), by purchase from Mr. George W. Childs, is recognized as the independent representative of the publishing and bookselling interests in the United States.

The central feature of the paper, that makes it an indispensable aid to the trade, to libraries, and to literary people, is its *Bibliographical Department*. Every possible facility of reference is afforded by a combination of methods which records the books, by the week, the month, the season, and the year, under the author, the publisher, the title, the subject, and the class. It is acknowledged that no other journal, at home or abroad, supplies as practical and satisfactory a record of the publications of its country.

The bibliographical department includes :

1. A "Weekly Record" of all new American publications and reprints, giving their full titles (according to the rules of American Library Association), with place and date of publication, publisher's name, size, number of pages, and price; and also descriptive notes of books received. This first and practically the official record is arranged *alphabetically by the authors or titles*, and for ready reference is placed in the same accessible position in each number.

2. A weekly "Order List," being brief-title entries, with prices, of the "Weekly Record," arranged *alphabetically by the publishers*. The object of this list is to present at a glance the simultaneous issues of certain publishers, and to save time in the making up of orders.

3. A monthly "Index to the Weekly Record," being short-title entries, with the publisher's name and the size and price, arranged *alphabetically by the authors, with references from the titles or catchwords, and from the subjects*. With each entry is given also the number of the "Weekly Record" containing the full-title entry and note.

4. A monthly "Class Synopsis," grouping the works of the month under such heads as Biography, Description, Education, Fiction, Fine Arts, History, Law, Literature, Medical Science, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Poetry and the Drama, Political and Social Science, Theology and Religion, etc.

5. A semi-annual classified list of *Forthcoming Publications*, given in the Spring and Fall Announcement numbers, in which also the announced books are more fully described under the name of the publishers, arranged alphabetically.

6. An annual *Index* to the books of the year, advertised by the more prominent publishers in the so-called Annual Summary Number, which generally is published in the last week of January. In this number is also given a classified summary of the more prominent publications of the year.

7. Regular *Lists of the Season*, published as follows: A complete priced catalogue of Educational Books, in July; a priced list of the Holiday Books and prominent Juvenile Books of the year, in November; a supplementary list of new Educational Books, February; a list of Guide and Summer Books, in May.

8. Quarterly lists of the Publications of the U. S. Government.

9. Semi-monthly lists of the more prominent *New English Books*.

10. Special *Bibliographies*. The timely bibliography, now in course of publication, is "Literary Property: a catalogue of books and authors relating to literary property (copyright, international copyright, and kindred subjects), by Thorvald Solberg.

The *Literary Department* includes comprehensive intelligence as to books forthcoming and publishing movements, at home and abroad, gathered with the aid of representatives in other

cities; editorial discussions on book and trade subjects, as copyright, postal questions, book production and manufacture, etc.; original contributions and representative extracts on like topics; topical "cues" or references to bibliographical sources or courses of reading and study; journalistic notes; business notes; literary and trade notes, etc. \$3 per year, 10 cents per number.

THE LITERARY NEWS.

An Eclectic Review of Current Literature. Published monthly, and containing the freshest news concerning books and authors; lists of new publications; reviews and critical comments; characteristic extracts; sketches and anecdotes of authors; courses of reading; bibliographical references; prominent topics of the magazines; prize questions on choice books and other literary subjects, etc., etc.

The *Literary News*, since its establishment under the name of *The Literary Bulletin*, in 1868, has passed through many transformations in appearance and method before acquiring the distinctive features which have given it a character of its own, and which have become so familiar to thousands of readers. In substance it has been the same since its inception—"a monthly record of current literature," but while primarily fulfilling its mission in the interests of the book-trade, it has since the establishment of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, which now so thoroughly covers that ground, aimed more directly to meet the wants of readers and students.

Its plan is to present each month a full survey of current literature, by means of brief reviews and notices, sketches of authors, lists of books of the month, etc. The reviews and book-notices are confined to the best books of the day, and are quoted only from recognized literary journals. Their selection is made with an aim not merely to guide by a praise of books, but to awaken an interest in subjects worth studying and authors worth knowing, by giving what throws most light both on authors and books in their relation to life and literature. The entertaining elements are chiefly the Prize Questions, of which two or three are given almost every month, and the "Literary Miscellany." Of special interest to the student are the "Cues," which give (1) references to sources of reading on topics of the day; (2) a classification of the magazine contents; (3) references to the latest authority, as soon as recognized, on any subject of general interest; (4) references to bibliographies of subjects of general interest, to approved reading-courses, and to anything written in the interest of reading and study.

A complete index, by authors, titles, or subjects, makes the annual volumes accessible for permanent reference. \$1 per year.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL,

Official Organ of the American Library Association. Edited by CHARLES A. CUTTER, Librarian Boston Athenæum.

The *Library Journal* was established in 1876 by the co-operative efforts of the leading librarians on both sides of the Atlantic. Its chief object is to be a practical help to the every-day administration of both large and small libraries, and to effect a saving by enabling library work to be done in the best way, at the lowest cost. The *Journal* especially meets the needs of the smaller libraries, offering them the costly experience and practical advice of the largest. In refraining from doing imperfectly what is done so well by the several journals specially devoted to antiquarian or purely historical interests, the *Library Journal* is enabled to give its chief attention to modern bibliography and current literature, as represented particularly in its departments of "Bibliography" (proper), "Library Economy and History," and "Anonyms and Pseudonyms." Published monthly, \$4 per year; 40 cents per number.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS,

Co-Operative Index to Current Numbers of Leading Periodicals. Edited by W. I. FLETCHER. Supplement to the *Library Journal*.

The suggestions for the co-operative indexing of current periodicals, submitted by Mr. Poole and Mr. Fletcher, and also by Mr. Stetson, in the January (1883) number of the *Library Journal*, have met with such prompt action on the part of interested librarians, that Mr. Stetson's monthly plan has already gone into operation, and in such a manner as to prepare the way for Mr. Poole's annual and quinquennial continuations. It may be safely announced that both plans will be thoroughly tested. It has been decided that, as an experiment, the references shall be printed in the *Library Journal*.

MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS,

A guide for the reader and student to trustworthy sources of information on current topics, prepared by WILLIAM E. FOSTER, Librarian Providence Public Library. \$1 per year, 10 cents per number.

"The two volumes 1881-82, of the Providence Library's *Monthly Reference Lists*, . . . are a welcome addition to the endless variety of indexes. They can be used in connection with any good public or private library."—*The Nation*, January 18, 1883.

INDEX MEDICUS,

A monthly classified record of the current medical literature of the world; compiled under the supervision of Dr. JOHN S. BILLINGS, Surgeon U.S.A., and Dr. ROBERT FLETCHER, M.R.C.S., England.

* The *Index Medicus*, established in 1879, records the titles of all new publications in Medicine, Surgery, and the collateral branches, received during the preceding month. These are

classed under subject headings and followed by the titles of valuable original articles upon the same subject, found, during the like period, in medical journals and transactions of medical societies. The periodicals thus indexed comprise all current medical journals and transactions of value, so far as they can be obtained.

The *Index Medicus* is published monthly at \$6 per annum, and supplements all the leading medical journals (American and foreign) as a current guide and general index to all.

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE.

The American Catalogue compiled by F. Leypoldt and Lynds E. Jones, aims to present, for the first time, all the bibliographical features of the books in the American market, arranged in the *first* volume alphabetically by both *authors* and *titles*, and in the *second* volume alphabetically by *subjects*. Over nine hundred publishers are represented, among whom is a great number of the smaller publishers and publication societies, of whose books it has hitherto been almost impossible to keep track; and the two volumes aggregate 1490 large quarto double-column pages containing over 125,000 entries. As it was impracticable to bring the body of the work down to a later date than July, 1876, without further delaying its appearance, an appendix has been added to the first volume, containing the publications of most of the leading houses issued subsequently to that date, and an index to this appendix is given in each volume. As a further aid, a list of bibliographies is prefixed to the second volume to assist the student in prosecuting his researches beyond the province of the catalogue proper. These two lists serve to bridge over the interval elapsing during the compilation and publication of the work, and thus practically remedy a defect inherent in all such publications.

The catalogue thus forms the only approximately complete guide in existence to the American books of the day, so arranged as to make reference easy from whatever direction the inquiry may come, whether from that of the author, or the title, or the subject. It not only furnishes the desired information about any particular book of which the consuler is in search, but shows what others there are by the same author, or on the same subject in which he is interested. To the bookseller, therefore, it is valuable both in filling orders and in stimulating business; to the librarian, in supplying gaps and proportioning his collection; and to all who are practically concerned with books, in furnishing information which nowhere else is obtainable by so convenient a method, if obtainable at all. Two volumes, unbound (folded), \$40; half morocco, \$44.

It is with a view to securing a new and increased value to the "American Catalogue," and also with the hope that by meeting an immediate want an opportunity may be given the publisher to retrieve his losses, that it has been decided to proceed at once to the preparation of a supplement bringing the work down to 1883.

It is intended to prepare the work on the plan that has been found the most practical for ready reference; viz., giving the bibliographical data, as customary, under the author, and the references from the title and subject; but all in one alphabet and in one volume.

All those interested in this foundation of our national bibliography, are earnestly requested to give us their support.

THE PUBLISHERS' TRADE-LIST ANNUAL.

This volume is indispensable to any one that has any interest in the purchase or sale of books. It contains:

1. THE PUBLISHERS' TRADE-LISTS.—These are the latest catalogues of American publishers, arranged alphabetically by the names of the publishers.

2. THE EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE.—This priced catalogue, which is used by the entire trade and educational interest as the most complete and reliable reference-list of school-books, is arranged on the "dictionary plan," combining a finding-list for the trade and a subject catalogue for the use of schools.

3. ANNOTATED LIST OF THE BOOKS OF THE YEAR.—A complete reprint of the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY full title Records (inclusive of all the descriptive notes) from July 2, 1881, to June 30, 1882.

4. COMPLETE INDEX TO THE BOOKS OF THE YEAR.—In order to facilitate reference to the above list, it is accompanied by a full index by which every book on record can be found, whether it is looked for under *author*, *title*, or *subject*. Numerous cross-references are also added to facilitate the finding of books on similar subjects.

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